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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/706,515	11/12/2003	Fei Luo	BEAS-1339US2	7689

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EXAMINER	
ZHEN, LI B	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2126	

DATE MAILED: 07/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/706,515	LUO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Li B. Zhen	2126	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 November 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 – 16 are pending in the application.

Specification

2. The applicant recites a number of references by the attorney docket numbers [p. 2, paragraphs (0004) and (0005), p. 11, paragraph (0025)]. Please update the docket numbers into U.S. application serial numbers.

3. Applicant provided a list of co-pending applications [p. 2, paragraphs (0004) and (0005), p. 11, paragraph (0025)]. These are not checked. Applicant is invited to inform the examiner if any of the co-pending applications are particularly relevant to/conflicting with the current application. Applicant is required to maintain a clear line of demarcation between applications. See MPEP § 822.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

6. Claim 9 recites the limitation "the standard extensions" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Objections

7. Claim 8 is objected to because of the following informalities: "to the an application program" (claim 8, lines 1 – 2). Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

9. **Claims 1 – 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent NO. 6,385,661 to Guthrie et al.**

10. As to claim 1, Guthrie et al. teaches a computer program product for execution by a server computer for dynamically generating a wrapper object [generating proxies on local systems to facilitate access to objects on remote systems; col. 3, lines 43 – 50], comprising:

computer code for receiving a vendor object [subject object 18, Fig. 2; col. 5, lines 23 – 54] and superclass [in order to determine all of a class's attributes, all of the class's ancestors, or superclasses, must be determined; col. 6, lines 1 – 29];

computer code for performing reflection on the vendor class [invokes reflection engine 36 to determine information regarding subject class 19; col. 6, lines 18 – 29];

computer code for generating a wrapper class [Byte code generator 42 reviews JClass information 38 and generates the corresponding byte codes...into remote proxy class 23; col. 7, lines 22 – 39];

computer code for instantiating the wrapper class, the instantiating including generating a wrapper object as an instance of the wrapper class [class loader 46 will then create remote proxy object 22 which is an instance of remote proxy class 23; col. 8, lines 10 – 17]; and

computer code for associating the vendor object with the wrapper object [communication enabling module 40 inserts in JClass information 38 the computer code...necessary for remote proxy object 22 to communicate with subject object 18; col. 8, lines 57 – 67].

11. As to claim 2, Guthrie et al. teaches the wrapper object is dynamically generated at runtime [remote proxy generator to dynamically generate at run time remote proxy classes as needed for inter-object communications; col. 2, lines 39 – 46].

12. As to claim 3, Guthrie et al. teaches the superclass is one of a pre-existing JDBC, JMS, or connector class [communication enabling module 40 inserts the computer code into JClass information 38 which is the definition of all the information

that remote proxy object 22 needs to function within distributed object management system 16; col. 7, lines 1 – 10].

13. As to claim 4, Guthrie et al, teaches the superclass includes logic to handle server side tasks [proxies perform specific tasks such as controlling access to or communications with the objects they represent; col. 6, lines 29 – 46].

14. As to claim 5, Guthrie et al. teaches the wrapper class is generated in bytecode [Byte code generator 42 reviews JClass information 38 and generates the corresponding byte codes...into remote proxy class 23; col. 7, lines 22 – 39].

15. As to claim 6, Guthrie et al. teaches bytecode is generated for vendor methods not implemented in the superclass [By generating these superclass remote proxies, the remote proxy for subject object will inherit all of the variables and methods of its ancestors, or superclasses; col. 6, lines 8 – 18].

16. As to claim 7, Guthrie et al. teaches the bytecode is generated using hot code generation [dynamic generation of remote proxies may be accomplished by parsing the .class or .java file for subject object 18; col. 4, line 61 – col. 5, line 6].

17. As to claim 8, Guthrie et al. teaches providing the wrapper object to the an application program, allowing the application program to access standard features and

non-standard vendor extensions [proxies perform specific tasks such as controlling access to or communications with the objects they represent; col. 6, lines 29 – 46].

18. As to claim 9, Guthrie et al. teaches the standard extensions are J2EE extensions [By generating these superclass remote proxies, the remote proxy for subject object will inherit all of the variables and methods of its ancestors, or superclasses; col. 6, lines 7 – 18].

19. **Claims 10 – 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent NO. 6,510,550 to Hightower et al.**

20. As to claim 10, Hightower et al. teaches a computer program product for execution by a server computer for processing an invocation using a dynamically generated wrapper [IC bean wrapper 40 comprises a Java bean that IC component generator 12 creates and wraps around proxy stub 42; col. 6, lines 57 – 65], comprising:

computer code for receiving an invocation call by a wrapper object, the invocation call directed to a wrapped vendor object by an application program [IC bean wrapper 40 is configured such that application calls to proxy stub 42 can be monitored by IC bean wrapper 40; col. 6, line 65 – col. 7, line 17];

computer code for initiating pre-processing by the wrapper object [stub translates those method calls into remote calls to a distributed object server on which the desired object resides; col. 6, lines 28 – 51];

computer code for calling the wrapped vendor object by the wrapper object [IC call manager 14 processes the queued calls through transport 56 to synchronize local application instance 52 with enterprise application 54; col. 8, lines 27 – 45];

computer code for receiving a result from the wrapped vendor object by the wrapper object [IC bean wrapper 40 includes code for catching a remote exception thrown by proxy stub 42; col. 7, lines 1 – 17];

computer code for initiating post-processing by the wrapper object [the exception by storing the method call in an outgoing queue; col. 7, lines 1 – 17]; and

computer code for provide the result to the application program [returns either the requested object or an appropriate error indication to the calling application; col. 6, lines 28 – 50].

21. As to claim 11, Hightower et al. teaches the pre-processing including calling a pre-invocation handler [stub translates those method calls into remote calls; col. 6, lines 28 – 51].

22. As to claim 12, Hightower et al. teaches the pre-invocation handler is configured to execute server-side code [stub translates those method calls into remote calls to a distributed object server on which the desired object resides; col. 6, lines 28 – 51].

23. As to claim 13, Hightower et al. teaches the server-side code includes global transaction processing code [IC call manager 14 processes the queued calls through

transport 56 to synchronize local application instance 52 with enterprise application 54; col. 8, lines 27 – 45].

24. As to claim 14, Hightower et al. teaches the post-processing including calling a post-invocation handler [IC bean wrapper 40 includes code for catching a remote exception; col. 7, lines 1 – 17.

25. As to claim 15, Hightower et al. teaches the post-invocation handler is configured to perform post-processing server side tasks [IC bean wrapper 40 includes code for catching a remote exception thrown by proxy stub 42 and, in response, handling the exception by storing the method call in an outgoing queue; col. 7, lines 1 – 17].

26. As to claim 16, Hightower et al. teaches the post-processing server-side tasks include global transaction management [IC call manager 14 processes the queued calls through transport 56 to synchronize local application instance 52 with enterprise application 54; col. 8, lines 27 – 45].

Conclusion

27. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent NO. 6,629,128 to Glass teaches a system and method for distributed processing in a computer network.

U.S. Patent NO. 6,549,955 to Guthrie et al. teaches a system and method for dynamic generation of remote proxies.

U.S. Patent NO. 6,157,960 to Kaminsky et al. teaches programmatically creating distributed object programs.

28. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Li B. Zhen whose telephone number is (703) 305-3406. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri, 8:30am - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (703) 305-9678. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Li B. Zhen
Examiner
Art Unit 2126

lbz
July 20, 2004

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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